Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1825.

VIII.—50.] [NO. 414.

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding insertion. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued and charged accordingly. All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public that he is now receiving a handsome assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS

AMONG WHICH ARE

The Newest Fashions,

which have been bought in New York, principally within a few days, great care having been taken to purchase as low as they could possibly be bought for Cash, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they can be expected at unusually cheap prices, both by wholesale and retail.—They consist as follows, viz:

Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths
Cassimeres
Denmark Satteens
Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines
Frilled, and figured Bombazettes
Lemon Stripes, Cotton Florentine
Ginghams, Plaids, Flannels
Calicoes, a variety, in whole and half pieces
Ticklenburgs, Nankeens,
Shillings, Nankeens,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
Furniture blue plaid Ginghams
Furniture Chintzes
Bird eye and Russia Diaper
Cambrics and Long Lawns
Laces, furniture Fringe
Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Worked figured Jaconet Cambrics and Muslins
Worked figured Swiss Muslins,
Worked Swiss Muslin Cravats
Worked Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps
Worked Muslin Frills and Tippets
Worked Mull Muslins
Worked White Robes
5-4 super. Cambric Dimity
Silk and Merino Trimmings
Cotton Hose, Men's half do
Wool, Floss and Sewing Cotton
Cotton and Cotton Balls
Thread, brown and black Linen
4-4 and 4-4 Furniture Chints
Marseilles Quilts
Linen and Cotton Bed Tick
Umbrellas, Cambrics, a variety
Worked and Green Gauze Veils
Gauze Shawls, Crape Handkerchiefs
Silk Velvet
Worked White Italian Crape
Figured Gauze Robes
Florence and Levantine
Stout embroidered Silk Hose
Plain and ribbed, black and white do
Worked White Silk Gloves
Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do
Mandarin Crape Robes, fancy colors
Canton Crapes
Satins and Sarsnetts
Crape Liecc and figured Silk Lace
Black, white, brown, pink and lead colored Ferrets
Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors
Table Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs
Romali Handkerchiefs
Lace & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety
Hats, a variety, richest kind, & newest style
Misses and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols
Misses and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the case, or otherwise
Bonnet Flats, Bandboxes and Reaths
Fine House Paper
Rich do do for Screens
Fashionable Black Hats
do Drab do
do do Seal Drab do
Boys' Glazed Hats
Ladies' Morocco and Prunel Shoes
Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes
Sable Ink and Ink Powder
Pins, Pins and Needles
Gold and Pearl Buttons
Chorus Pocket Lights
Side and Tuck Combs
Horn do do do
Hair and Dressing Glasses
do do
Pencils and Pencil Cases
Fancy Ornaments
Parent and Windsor Soap
Gold Galloons and Quality Binding
Gold Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-tf

Notice This!

PROMISSORY NOTE OF HAND drawn by A. & D. McRae, in favor of John McRae, formerly of Sneedsborough, Anson county, for the sum of one thousand and seventy-three dollars and ten cents, payable six months after date, and made 10th October, 1817, was somewhere accidentally destroyed by fire. The public are directed not to trade for, or receive in payment the said claim; and the makers are cautioned against paying it to any person but myself, as I have not received any value for the same.

ALEXANDER McRAE,
Agent for JOHN McRAE.

Anson county, April 26, 1825.—13-3t.

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT valuable and pleasantly situated Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, at Lower Fayetteville, one hundred feet from Clarendon Bridge, at the corner of Broad and Bridge streets. The House is 30 feet, finished in the best manner, with rooms on the first floor, (two of them having alcoves,) and convenient Pantries and Closets; second story, two large Rooms, with a fire place each; a convenient Kitchen, with two bed rooms and servants' rooms, all lathed and plastered, and with the dwelling by a covered gangway, 8 feet wide, calculated to breakfast or dine in; a good house, fowl, cow, and wood house, with a stable for 4 horses, and a good well of water, a large garden and yard, enclosed by a pannel fence, and well fenced.

The said Lot is a convenient Store House, 40 by 30, completely finished and shelved, with a counting room, bed and liquor rooms, and a Salt House, 24 by 30, sufficiently strong to contain 4000 bushels of salt.

The said Lot occupies a whole square, and is remote from any other buildings, and is well calculated for any merchant, or one concerned in manufacturing Tobacco, being contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, affording a facility in selecting Tobacco.

The above property is offered for $2000.

Apply to WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1825.—13-3t

Tickets only Five Dollars.

ALLENS' OFFICE, 166 Market st.
BALTIMORE, May 2, 1825.

☞ The heretofore great demand for Tickets and Shares in the NEW AND POPULAR

Grand State Lottery, No. 4,

Still continues, which will shortly produce a scarcity of Tickets, and, consequently, *a rise*.

☞ Adventurers at a distance should, without delay, forward their orders for Tickets. A few days delay will deprive them of the opportunity of obtaining a chance for the Prizes in this Lottery, which is so arranged that the purchaser of two Tickets or Shares, one an Odd, the other an Even number, must get at least one Prize, and so in proportion for a greater number. ☞ In this Lottery persons are not obliged to take a given number of Tickets to insure a certain number of Prizes. The adventurer may take 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, or more, as he pleases; one half of the number must be Prizes.

All in One Day

And Positively on the 18th day of this Month.

The Prizes are:

☞ $20,000
☞ 10,000
☞ 5,000

5 of $1,000, 4 of 500, 2 of 100, &c.

TICKETS, $5 | QUARTERS, $1 25
HALVES, 2 50 | EIGHTHS, 62

To be had in a variety of Numbers, Odd or Even, at

ALLENS'

Lottery & Exchange Office, 166, *Market-Street*,

Where were sold and paid, the $20,000, 8 of 1,000 and 4 of 500, in the last State Lottery. ☞ And where, in a former State Lottery was sold the Great Capital Prize of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars;

And where a greater amount of Capital Prizes have been *sold and paid, all drawn in one day*, than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, (*post paid,*) or by private conveyance, inclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, will, as usual, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. Address

S. & M. ALLEN, *Baltimore.*

Hay Mount School.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that his second quarter commenced on the 28th of the present month. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received, he hopes, by his attention and assiduity to his School, to elicit the continuance of their favour and support.—The direction of the School being on his own responsibility, parents and guardians are assured that no pains, on his part, will be spared to give universal satisfaction.

Terms, to be paid quarterly in advance, viz:—The Latin, Greek and Mathematics, $8; for Geography, Arithmetick and English Grammar, &c. $6; for Reading, Spelling and Writing, $5; for the Rudiments, girls $3—and boys $3 50. Each Scholar will be subject to an additional charge of 25 cents per quarter, for wood, water, &c.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, March 29—8-tf

Labourers Wanted

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit.

Any number of laborers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.

Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

HAMILTON FULTON.
State Engineer.

March 9.—tf

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

Lease of the NEW LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient plans, and in a substantial and elegant manner. It is situated on one of the main streets (Hay street) very near the Town House, and has large back lots for Stable lot; Garden, &c. &c.

There is a beautiful suite of Dancing Rooms, upwards of seventy feet long, which are convertible into private parlours by means of folding doors.

The Bar, Baths, Kitchens and Wash House are plentifully supplied with excellent water from the Haymount aqueduct. The proprietor has taken pleasure in having this Hotel made complete in every respect; and a comparison may safely be challenged for it with the Hotels in the United States.

Persons wishing to lease, are recommended to view the buildings. Applicants at a distance can be furnished with plans of the different floors, &c. and they are requested to apply for terms, (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Donaldson or to Martin MacPherson, Sen.

The most satisfactory references will be required.

March 23.—7-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1825.

The Justices, &c. to use of Rebecca Going *vs.* Jesse Mann. } Original Attachment. "levied on 596 acres of land, lying on the south-west side of Cape Fear river, adjoining Jesse Northington, Randal Roberson, and others, 27 January, 1825."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Jesse Mann, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, therefore, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that he appear, reply and plead, on or before the next term of this Court, or judgment will be taken against him for the amount of Plaintiff's demand, and the lands levied on sold to satisfy the same.

WITNESS, John Armstrong, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1825, and 49th year of American Independence.

9-6t JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

FOR FARMERS.—ORCHARD GRASS.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A friend, who is known to be a very successful cultivator of Orchard Grass, and on whose farm the editor has recently seen the best lot of grass which has attracted his notice this spring, has kindly favored us with the following information, the accuracy of which may be fully relied on, as would be better known if he had consented to give his name.

So much has already been published in the American Farmer upon the excellent qualities of Orchard Grass, that it would be presumptuous in a *petty farmer*, like myself, to give any additional information thereon; but from your flattering request, I cheerfully state the experience I have had, as to sowing and reaping upon my small farm.

It will answer to sow orchard grass either in the spring or fall; and if the former season is found most convenient, it may be done upon any growing crop of grain, and the earlier the better, if the ground be sufficiently dry; after which harrow, with a very light harrow, or roll—either, or both operations, will rather benefit than injure the grain crop. But if the ground is poor, a top dressing of manure will be requisite immediately after sowing. You cannot have a crop of grass to mow the first year, if sown in the spring; and, indeed, it will be better for the grass if not pastured during that year, except by calves, which would not injure it.

If ground is prepared for sowing in the fall, the earlier this object is accomplished the better, for if it does not take good root and cover the ground well before winter, the frost will be very apt to turn the plant out of the ground—which I one year experienced in sowing after potatoes in the month of November; for, although the grass came up handsomely, there was none left in the spring, and I then sowed a second time.

Last year I had a poor field, which bore very light crops of English grass; it was ploughed in the spring and sown in May with millet, which came up very slightly and was ploughed *in*, the last of June, and the ground immediately sown with buckwheat, upon which, when in blossom, I spread a light coat of manure, and again ploughed and harrowed: the soil was very finely pulverized, and on the 4th August I sowed orchard grass seed, which came up beautifully, without a weed appearing; before December it was six inches high and is now a very luxuriant crop, and will, I make no doubt, produce between two and three tons to the acre this summer.

Two years since, I ploughed a field of mixed worn out grasses in the month of November; let it lay all winter, and in the spring top-dressed with old stable manure, and without stirring the earth, sowed oats, which were well harrowed *in*, and then orchard grass sown, and the whole rolled, making the surface very fine—the manure caused the oats to grow so luxuriously, I was fearful the grass would be smothered; but after reaping them I was agreeably surprised to find as fine a coat of grass as could be desired, and which continues to produce abundant crops, without any of the previous mixed grasses appearing, although the ground was only ploughed once.

Five years since I sowed orchard grass, with turnips, in the month of August, and it came up remarkably well. The field has not since then been manured, and the crops of hay are very good and clean. I always sow two bushels of orchard grass seed to the acre, or as nearly so as can be ascertained; this quantity is by some farmers deemed too much, but I am satisfied of the contrary, for it cannot well be too thick; and if a smaller quantity is sown it does not cover the ground, but grows into large tussocks, supposed by many to be its natural propensity, but occasioned in fact from being too thinly sown. The seed being remarkably light, requires a calm day, and great nicety in laying off the ground. You cannot well make a *cast* of more than four feet; therefore I have three stakes made, four feet each, and plant them in a row, to guide the sower, and take a boy to remove the stakes, measuring the distance by their own length; and having sown the field in one direction, I always cross sow it in the same manner. But Mr. Sinclair has an excellent machine upon one wheel, and moved by one man, which will sow twelve feet in breadth at one time, and very accurately, altho' it also requires a cross-sowing for two bushels to the acre. If two quarts of red clover seed is added to each acre, it makes an addition to the hay which by many is much preferred, and I think it an improvement, more particularly as they are in season to cut at the same time.

Orchard grass is a very early, as also a late grass, and ought to be cut for hay while in blossom; if suffered to grow longer, it becomes harsh and coarse. Last spring was rather a late one, and on reference to my diary, I find we commenced mowing on the 8th June, and finished upwards of 40 tons on the 20th; and from the same source I find that we reaped with sickles that which was left for seed on the 5th July, when it was quite ripe. I particularly recommend every farmer to save his own seed, and by cutting off the head with a sickle it is preserved pure and free from many noxious weeds, which will generally be found in that purchased indiscriminately from the stores.

From experience, I am well satisfied that orchard grass, when cut in proper season, makes the best of hay. It is easily produced, continues in its pure state longer than any grass with which I am acquainted, and after producing a heavy crop of hay, it affords the best of pasture until Christmas, without apparently injuring the succeeding crop; it also continues growing in our driest seasons, when other grasses droop or die; hence I consider myself justified in giving this flattering description, and which I hope may be useful to your readers.

April 10, 1825.

BONAPARTE.

In Italy, after the battle of Bassano, Bonaparte, followed by some of his chief officers, went over the field of combat. The moon shone on that scene of horror; the deep silence of the night was broken only by the moans of the wounded and the groans of the dying. Suddenly a dog, which had been lying upon a dead body, started up barking; now came forward and now returned, apparently hesitating between the desire of avenging its master, and the fear of suffering the body to become cold which it was endeavoring to revive by warmth.—Napoleon stopped with much feeling, and comparing the faithful friendship of the dog to the desertion in which the other victims were left, remained absorbed in deep meditation. "What a lesson for man?" he at length cried. It seemed from the grief he manifested, as for the first time he marked the sad spectacle before him; as if his heart for the first time spoke, and his head forgot the duties of his situation, and the interests of his policy. On a field of battle in Egypt, Napoleon found a child weeping upon a dead body, also; he loaded him with kindness, and kept him always near him in the time of his glory. Had he so attached to himself the dog of the field of battle in Italy, the faithful animal would have followed him in his reverses, and died at the feet of his master on the rock of exile—but the ungrateful Mameluke, what was his conduct? He disappeared with fortune.

HATE.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

It is by no means surprising that the mere mention of "hating enemies," has caused a considerable hubbub in a certain quarter. The thing, or at least the name, has been out of fashion for centuries, and the Irish, by adhering to so antiquated a custom, show themselves immeasurably behind the civilized world. Mr. O'Connell, indeed, can find no precedent for the practice later than the Psalmist. All good people love their enemies, because it is amiable to love them, and more especially because loving them does them more harm than hating them. Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, used to say that he always forgave his enemies like a good Christian, as he had an opinion that God would punish them so much the more heavily in the other world, by reason of his great charity towards them: it was, in fact, laying up their sins to interest; and on this principle he was particularly obliging to those who injured him. We have ourselves heard excellent men pique themselves on returning good for evil; "for," said they, "it is heaping live coals on the heads of our enemies." Hatred would not have been so powerful a cautery. So excellent and approved is the doctrine of loving, indeed, and so efficient is it found in practice, that old Isaac Walton exhorts his young angler in impaling a frog, to treat him as though he were his friend. And the Scotch understand the principle so well, that they dine with their foes out of sheer malice, and literally eat them up with kindness, while the sufferer roars to the favorite tune of *"O this love! this love! this love!"* Children are early taught to hate nothing, and to love every thing; and accordingly, they love their kittens and pets of various kinds, with an affection extremely painful, if not actually mortal, to the miserable objects of it. This is a timely lesson in worldly wisdom. Shakespear says—"This sorrow's heavenly, it strikes where it doth love," meaning, doubtless, to show how severe a thing love is. The writer of this paragraph once travelled in the same coach with a madman, who on being asked by a compassionate fellow passenger whether he had no friends, became exceedingly furious, and replied with great heat, "Friends! I *hate* friends; it's they who trouble me; I should do well enough if I had no friends to care about me." This shewed some sense in the poor demented creature, and a just notion *de amicitia*. But, in a word, *hatred* has long been out of fashion (good people have even left off hating the Devil and all his works); *love* answers all the purpose, and sounds and does much better. How England has loved Ireland, for example! how we have petted it, and dandled it, and made much of it, and fondled it, and nursed it as a child does a kitten, and poked its eyes out, and squeezed its belly as flat as a pancake, and on! after all these endearments, this lesson of love, to find the ungracious varlets hating each other, and avowing it like Psalmists—Out upon it!

Effects of love.—A poor woman lately died in Herbury Workhouse, England, aged 70 years, who took to her bed forty-five years ago, owing to a disappointment in love, and never rose from it to the day of her death. She had cost the parish 500*l*.

The New York Gazette of the 19th ult. says—"The books for subscription to the *New York Water Works Company* were opened at 10 o'clock on Monday, at the Franklin Bank, and by three o'clock upwards of *nine millions of dollars* were subscribed.—The capital of the Company is only two millions.

Philadelphia, April 22.

Yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the books of the Commissioners of the *Southwark Bank* were closed, the subscription then amounting to the whole number of shares. About 750 shares were taken on Tuesday, 3000 on Wednesday, and the remainder yesterday morning. The eagerness of individuals to become subscribers for this stock, exceeded all within our recollection. The applicants were obliged to move one by one to a small window, and the kicking, yelling, and fighting, proceeding as well from the brawny porters hired for the occasion, as from those who appeared *in propria persona*, produced no small quantity of black eyes, bloody noses and tattered garments. We learn that one individual was carried home so severely injured, that his life is now considered in the utmost danger.—*Freem. Jour.*

South Carolina Rivers.—We learn that the superintendent of Public Works in South Carolina has entered into contracts for opening the navigation of Lynch's Creek, Little Pedee, Waccamaw and Lumber Rivers. The latter is to be opened to the North Carolina line; and it has been cleared, we believe, to that line from Lumberton, by Commissioners under an act of this state.—*Ral. Reg.*

Extract of a letter from a Cotton Planter in North Carolina, to his friend in Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR—I have been engaged in the cultivation of Cotton for the last five years, and have planted it in various kinds of land, and find from my experience, that the loose soil is far the best for the cultivation of Cotton, and the poorest land will bring Cotton of the first quality by plastering in the hill.

J. M.

Governor TROUP, of Georgia, has issued a Proclamation for convening the Legislature of that State, on Monday, the 23d of this month, in consequence of the cession by treaty of the lands occupied by the Creek Indians within the limits of the same; and to make arrangements for surveying and organizing the said territory.

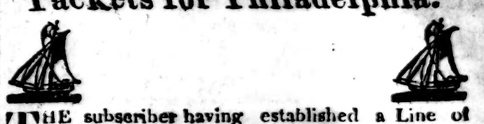
A Naval Court of Enquiry, to consist of Captain Isaac Chauncey, as President, Captains William M. Crane and George C. Read, as members, and Richard S. Coxe, Esq. as Judge Advocate, has been ordered to assemble at the Navy Yard in the City of Washington, on the 2d day of May next, for the trial of Capt. David Porter.

On the mournfully merry matter of matrimonial connexions,' the Editor of the National Ægis 'takes this opportunity to declare, that he will cheerfully inform the friends of the parties, that they have been married, or hanged, or that any other unfortunate accident has befallen them, if sufficiently authorized so to do. Every certificate of marriage under the proper hand of the bridegroom or bride, or even of any acquaintance, if duly authenticated by an accompanying slice of the wedding cake, shall be printed with the fairest types that can be mustered for the melancholy occasion.'

It is singular that the two most admirable writers that modern Europe produced, Shakespear and Cervantes, both died on the same day, in the same year, namely, April 23rd, 1616.

A Syllogism.—State logically, how many tails a cat has.—Ans. Cats have three tails—no cat has two tails—every cat has one tail more than no cat—ergo, every cat has three tails.

Packets for Philadelphia.



THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C, takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.

September 30—382tf

$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from Fayetteville, on the night of the 18th December last, a SORREL HORSE, about five years old, upwards of 15 hands high, has a star in his face, and is a little hip-shotten, had on, when taken, a saddle and bridle, partly new.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse, bridle and saddle to me, or to Mr. M. Ryburn in Fayetteville. THOS. DAVIS.

Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C.

Jan. 18—99-tf

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

New York, April 29.

The ships BALÆNA and SABINA, which sailed from Liverpool on the 30th ult. have brought London papers of the 28th of that month. Except what relates to the markets, the intelligence they bring is not of much importance.

Mr Stratford Canning had accomplished the object of his mission to St. Petersburgh, and was on the eve of returning to England.

Lord Strangford had been appointed resident Ambassador at St. Petersburgh.

Mr. Huskisson had brought forward his plan for regulating the duties on foreign articles. He proposed to reduce the duty on all foreign cotton manufactures imported, to 10 per cent; on Woollens, to 15 per cent; on Linens, to 25 per cent; on Foreign Books, per pound, six pence; on Paper, to three pence; on Wine Bottles, to 18 pence; Earthen and Chinaware, to one per cent; on Foreign Iron, to 30 shillings per ton; on Foreign Copper, to 27*l* per ton.

The account of the surrender of Patras to the Greeks, had received additional confirmation, by the way of Trieste and through France.

The Emperor of Russia had convoked a meeting of the Estates of the kingdom of Poland, and ordered them to deliberate with closed doors.

It was reported that the King of Portugal had acknowledged the independence of the Brazils.

Agricultural prosperity.—At a lime-feast lately held at Medbury, Devon, sixty-four persons were present, most of whom were farmers; and after dinner the party drank in the course of the evening, 58 crown bowls of punch, 243 glasses of grog, besides liberal potations of beer and porter.

Liverpool, March 28.—*Naval Stores.*—There are no transactions whatever to report in either Turpentine or Tar, nor any variation in prices.

March 29.—The market opened heavily at the beginning of the week ending the 24th, and Cotton fell full ⅛d per lb. but towards the end of the week it had advanced ⅛d a ¼d per lb. The sales for the week amounted to 34,000 bags. 13,710 Upland, 12¼ to 16d; 1269 Alabama, 13½ a 16d; 2313 New Orleans, 13 a 18½d. On Monday the 28th, the sales amounted to 10,000 bags.

FROM FRANCE.

New York, April 30.

The packet ship *Edward Quesnel*, from Havre, has brought letters from that place of the 1st inst. and Paris papers to the 31st March. Their contents are unimportant.

The accounts from Constantinople are contradictory. In one it is said that tranquility had been restored; in another that the alarm and disquietude was so general as to induce the Grand Seignor to remove his treasures from the capital. Intelligence had reached the Turkish government that the Greeks had got possession of the outworks of Patras. There can be no doubt that the garrison capitulated on the 6th February. The emperor Alexander was expected in Bessarabia in the month of April, to review his troops on the frontiers of Turkey.

It was again reported that Russia continued opposed to allowing the Greeks to form a constitution for themselves and, contrary to the wishes of Great Britain, had renewed the proposal to choose a sovereign for this gallant people among the princes of Europe.

The Pope had declined the honor of crowning the king of France, unless Charles agreed to restore the ancient city of Avignon to the Church.

From the Paris Journal des Debats, March 21.

The state of Europe is remarkable. A short time ago, a word from England shook it to its centre—now it is alarmed by the silence of Russia. The alliance of crowned heads, which the revolutions of Spain had cemented, seems to dissolve before those powerful opposing interests which follow subdued revolutions. The independence of Greece, the independence of Brazil, the independence of all the world, is the subject of debate in the Councils of Kings, & may soon be contested on the field of battle. Different interests and the different Powers seem, after a truce of ten years, preparing for a new contest. The universe is in labour; what will it bring forth? The future will soon show. We have not hitherto endeavored to pry into its mysteries. It is enough to recollect that Lord Liverpool lately said, peace will not be eternal. One thing is plain, that every state is fortifying its frontiers or strengthening its institutions, to enable it to influence the decisions of fortune.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, May 4.—By the *Milton*, Capt. WEBB, we are favored with a Liverpool paper of the 31st of March, and the following letter from our correspondent.—*Merc. Adv.*

"*Liverpool, March* 30, *Evening*.—The detention of this conveyance, enables us to add the business of to day. We inform you, in a Postcript, that several thousand bales of Cotton were sold last night, after the arrival of the Manchester Mail, at an advance of ⅛d upon the prices of the day. A number of purchasers were in the market early this morning, and would have bought extensively at those rates, but holders asked another ⅛d advance upon the prices of last night—and even this was generally obtained, and there was a heavy business doing until about 12 o'clock, when the demand seemed simultaneously to cease, and purchases might now be made upon terms similar to those of last night. Holders appear to be very confident that this absence of demand will only be temporary, and that even if prices recede a little, they will again advance. The sales last night are supposed to have been at least 3,000 bags, and to-day they are estimated at 5,000 to 6,000, of all sorts. The demand for every other article of American produce is nearly suspended. The duty on U. S. Ashes will soon be reduced to 6s per cwt.

Easterly winds prevent arrivals, and our imports, this week are very trifling."

On the 28th of March, Mr. Curwen presented to the House of Commons a petition from the Corn Merchants of London, for a revision of the Corn Laws, and for a protecting duty of 50s. to 60s. per quarter. They also asked for a duty on foreign grain, of 20s. on wheat, 10s. on barley, and 8s. on oats, but they wished the Corn now bonded be admitted into market duty free. After some conversation, in which Mr. C. expressed his approbation of such a measure, the petition was laid on the table. Mr. Huskisson said, he was glad that Mr. C. who, in 1821, was a staunch advocate for monopoly, had even thus far relaxed in his opinions.

The merchants of Liverpool, in testimony of their approbation of the exertion of Mr. Huskisson to unfetter commerce, have opened a subscription for a piece of plate to be presented him. £1,100 had already been subscribed.

The export of Cotton Goods, last year, from England, exceeded £30,000,000 sterling."

IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

Washington, May 5.

We have been favored with a letter, received in this city yesterday, dated "Lima, January 29th," from which we make the following interesting extract:

"The LIBERATOR has received despatches of the 31st ult. from SUCRE, announcing the unqualified submission of Gen. OLANETA to his orders. Thus, with the exception of the Castle of Callao, the whole of Peru is now rid of its oppressors.

"Should the obstinacy of Gen. RODIL induce him to hold out as long as he has provisions, the seige may be protracted two or three months; but they are closely invested by land and sea, and we hourly anticipate some happy revolution will put them in possession of the Patriots.

"The Spanish squadron, immediately upon receiving the news of the battle of Ayacucho, sailed for Manilla."

The latest previous information we have had, stated that the Spanish General OLANETA, who had revolted from the Spanish Viceroy some months previous to the surrender of the latter to BOLIVAR, still held a strong position in upper Peru, with an army of 5,000 men, and had issued two proclamations declaring his resolution to defend the country above the Desaguadero to the last extremity.

In addition to the above, the Editors of the Baltimore American have learned by the ship North Point, from Cherielos, whence she sailed on the 2d February, that the port of Calloa was blockaded by the frigate O'Higgins, the sloop of war Pinchinca, and the brig Montezuma. Chorielos has been constituted the port of Lima, until Callao should be surrendered; but it is said not to be a good harbour, and that the expense of landing and transporting goods to Lima is immense. The exportation of dollars was prohibited in Peru, as General Rodil had all the machinery for coining in the Castles at Callao. The United States' frigate United States, Commodore HULL, was at Huanchaco; the Peacock Captain KENNON, at Callao; and the schooner Dolphin, Captain PERCIVAL, at Quilca.—*National Journal.*

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

Baltimore, April 29.

Captain Drew, of the Draco, has arrived at Philadelphia from Gibraltar, in 36 days, and brings commercial advices to the 19th of March, which have caused a considerable stir and an advance in the flour market here. Among other things of "speculation" it is *reported* that the ports of Spain were about to be opened for the reception of American produce on account of the failure of crops by drought. We present the following extracts of letters from and to "first rate sources," being all we have been able to collect this morning.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated March 19th 1825.

"We inclose you our last price current, by which you will see there has been a stir here in wheat and flour during the present week. Baltimore and Philadelphia $6 75 a 7 75, at which prices about 5000 bbls have been sold, and holders are now asking higher rates."

ANOTHER EXTRACT.

Gibraltar, 19th March.—We wrote you the 13th, and have now merely to acquaint you that we have just sold 1100 bbls. of Baltimore superfine Flour at $8 per bbl. and as the stock on hand will, we have no doubt, soon work off for the consumption of Spain and Barbary, prices in all probability will be fully supported. Indian Corn is also wanted—we hold large orders for the article, but there is none here.

Letters from Philadelphia dated yesterday, state, that all the Flour in that market had been bought up at $5 25 a 5 50 and was held at $6. The Philadelphia papers are silent upon the subject.

Great Britain and Russia.—The Paris *Constitutionel*, of the 29th March, adverting to an article in the *Etoile*, in which the latter charged the former with having invoked war at a time that profound peace was enjoyed in Europe, reiterates its former remarks, "that Great Britain and Russia are already, in a degree, in diplomatic hostilities; there can be no doubt on that subject. The correspondence and acts of the two cabinets, already exhibit evident proofs on that head; still more, every speech of Mr. Canning bears hard on the Russian government, and cannot fail to mortify the cabinet of St. Petersburg." The same paper says, that the Holy Alliance looks on the movements of Great Britain with a very suspicious and jealous eye; and accuses the English ministerial journals of "great arrogance in insinuating that Austria would take care how she gave umbrage to Great Britain; and that France was too much occupied with her intestine quarrels to have any influence upon any political question whatever. This (continues the Constitutionel) is mortifying language for a Frenchman to hear—let our ministerial newspapers come out and disown such attacks from foreign ministerial papers."

N. Y. Evening Post.

What next?—The Northern Iris says—"We understand that a new edition of Webster's Spelling Book is about to be published, with music set to each lesson. We witnessed a few evenings since the performance of "*An old man found a rude boy in one of his apple trees,*" which was received with unbounded applause. The chorus was particularly fine, very much resembling the "hail stone" chorus. We heartily wish the publishers success in their undertaking."

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CANAL.

Baltimore, April 30.

The contemplated Canal, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, occupies no inconsiderable share of public attention, and is, indeed, worthy of every thing which has been said upon it, for it is a project of incalculable importance, if practicable, to the commercial world. The letter of Captain I. Doane, which will be found in this day's columns, gives to the subject an interest of another kind to that in which it has been heretofore viewed.

Captain Doane states that the waters on the Atlantic side are nineteen and a half feet higher than the Pacific.

From this circumstance he infers that a great melioration will be produced on our Southern coast, both in regard to the navigation and health.

If these suggestions be correct, the intended communication, between the Pacific and Atlantic, will be three fold in its advantages, as, while it will shorten the distance between this country and India, it will render a portion of our own and neighbouring coasts, which have been heretofore considered dangerous, comparatively safe, and divest those immense marshy reservoirs of pestilence and death, which environ our southern coast, of their noxious and destructive effects upon human life.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Washington, City, April 27, 1825.

The Hon. A. B. Woodward,
Judge of Middle Florida.

SIR—Knowing you to be deeply interested in the prosperity of our happy country, I have taken the liberty of addressing this letter to you, in the hope that it may draw forth a full investigation of the subject in question.

Several pieces have appeared in the National Journal, relative to the projected canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The importance of this great work is but slightly touched on. It is viewed only as important in shortening our voyages to India, China, and the North-West Coast of America. My ideas on this go beyond these considerations. I will suggest them to you, and leave it to abler pens to follow. Captain Cook, by astronomical observations, ascertained that the waters on the Atlantic side were nineteen and a half feet higher than the Pacific, occasioned by the immense rush of water into the bays of Campeachy and Honduras, impelled by the trade winds. This great accumulation of water now finds vent between Cape Florida and Cuba, where it runs with a velocity of 5 or 6 miles per hour, of a breadth of about 100 miles, and at an unknown depth. It takes its course along our Southern coast in a N. E. direction, brushing past the different projections of the coast, until it gets into the latitude of the Delaware, when it curves more to the eastward, nearly touching George's and Newfoundland Banks; then east southerly, until it strikes the coast of Africa; then south and south-westerly along the coast of Africa, until it loses itself about the latitude of 4 to 8 north, replacing the water blown to the westward. Hence, the Gulf Stream may be said to form a circle, and runs with more velocity, as it is more or less compressed.

I now come to the point. When this canal is opened, the rush of water into the Pacific will be immense, and probably eat away a passage for itself equal in magnitude to the Straits of Gibraltar. It follows, of course, that all those places on the Atlantic side of the continent, from Cape Florida to Porto Cavello, will reclaim from the ocean all banks that now have 19 feet water thereon, and the effect on our coast, from the Delaware to Cape Florida, will be proportionably affected; the dangerous shoals of Hatteras, Cape Fear, Cape Look-Out, and Cape Romain, will be dry. The Gulf Stream will be done away; navigation rendered safe and easy. The Florida Reef will be stripped of all its terrors, and our voyages from the eastern ports of Cuba, and the ports in the bay, rendered shorter and safer. But these are minor considerations, to what I am now coming at.—Lands about the mouth of the Mississippi will be vastly improved—the descent of the mouth being 19 feet more, will cause the current of the river to eat away its bed, and leave the banks comparatively high. It will drain immense marshes, that are now unproductive and unhealthy; do away the expense of levies, and reclaim thousands of acres from the ocean; and in fine, make the states of Mississippi and Louisiana high and healthy. The effect will be also great on the climate of Cuba. Coffee is a great staple of commerce in that Island. The coffee tree will not stand frost. Do away the Gulf Stream, and there is nothing to soften our north-west winds that cause severe frost and ice at New-Orleans.

I regret extremely that the people of the United States are likely to have no participation in this great work. We, surely, are far more interested than the British. I find that a company is formed in London, soliciting Government protection, and supported by British capital, to carry this object into effect. I should not be surprised if our flag was excluded, unless prompt measures are taken to insure us a fair participation with the British.

I have thus, sir, suggested my views on this subject to you, to be used by you in any manner you think proper.

With much esteem, and high consideration, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

I. DOANE.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Union, Pa. April 26.

The Officers and Engineers of the United States, detailed to survey the route of this canal, are already on the ground.

Capt. M'Neil, with Lieutenants Cook and Delahunty, two of his officers, left here yesterday, having been detained a few days in making their arrangements, collecting hands, &c. They commence operations at Camp Calhoun.

Mr. Shriver's Brigade started from this place on Monday last for Deep Creek. They commence at Camp Howard.

Col. Abert's Brigade are organized and about commencing operations, we understand at Cumberland, and will descend the Potomac to Washington City.

Major Kearney, we are informed, is ordered on to Pittsburg, to take command of the fourth Brigade of Engineers, to examine the western section of the Canal from Pittsburg to Lake Erie. Thus the whole line of the Canal, it is believed, will be completed during the present summer.

Clerical Anecdote.—Two clergymen, named *Adam* and *Low*, applied for a living, which was promised to the one who could select the best text.—The following Sunday Mr. *Low* ascended the pulpit, and prefaced his sermon with—'*Adam, where art thou?*' This was much approved; but the next Sunday Mr. *Adam* preached, and chose for his text, '*Low here am I,*' which answer was so apposite, the living was presented to him.

MR. INGHAM'S ADDRESS.

We have not deemed it necessary to publish Mr. Ingham's long Address, to the exclusion of so much more important matter. We therefore copy the following notice of it from the Richmond Compiler:

"*More last words*"—Still! Mr. Ingham, member of the H. of R. from Pennsylvania, has addressed a letter, nearly 4 columns in length, to "the people of the counties of Bucks, Northampton, Wayne and Pike." It relates to the famous controversy, touching Messrs. Clay and Kremer. Mr. I. speaks with much asperity of Mr. Clay; and comments particularly upon that part of Mr. C's. letter, which ascribes Mr. Kremer's conduct principally to the intervention of his (K's.) friends. Mr. C. (it will be recollected) states that Mr. K. "would no doubt have made a satisfactory atonement for the injury done him, if he had been left to the impulses of his native honesty"—but that "Mr. Ingham got hold of a paper which had been shown to Mr. Clay, containing an explanation which it was stated Mr. K. was willing in his place to make;" that Mr. I. put the paper in his pocket, and advised Mr. K. not to take any step without the approbation of his friends, &c. &c.

Mr. I. ascribes any part he took in this transaction to the circumstance of his being a colleague of Mr. K.—and especially to an attempt, as he states, that was made to brow-beat the whole of the Pennsylvania delegation into a disavowal of the authorship of the letter to the Columbian Observer—After other statements Mr. I. adds:

"I am equally sure, however, that they were misled by a reliance upon their memories, because the paper which Mr. Clay says I put into my pocket was materially different from Messrs. Brent & Co's. subsequent statement. This paper was written, as I believe, at the suggestion of, and dictated by, Mr. Brent, immediately after the alleged conversation was said to have taken place, while yet fresh in recollection, and purpoting, as I understood, to contain what Mr. Kremer had said to him.

"It seems that this paper was shewn to Mr. Clay, who no doubt was advised of, and directed all the movements in operation. His information, however, was not always accurate. This written apology, which, he says was refused by reason of the advice forced upon Mr. Kremer, by his friends, was not seen by me until the next morning. When it was first offered to Mr. Kremer, he indignantly said that 'he would sign no paper,' and would not even read it, nor did he read it until Mr. Brent's certificate appeared, about three weeks afterwards, when it was only remembered for the sake of being compared with the statement. It is probable, after Mr. Kremer had expressed in so decided a manner his determination to have nothing to do with it, nor to offer any explanation of his letter, in writing or otherwise, that I put the paper into my pocket, for I afterwards found it among my papers. I certainly gave him no advice before his refusal, nor had I any occasion to do it, or to urge him to consult his friends on that subject. I have no hesitation to say, however, that if my advice had been asked, I should have urged him not to sign it, even against the opinion of every other friend he had. I am confident that no human power could have prevailed upon him to sign that paper or to have retracted a single statement contained in his letter."

Mr. I. enters also into a history of the investigation before Congress, of Mr. K's. letter in the Columbian Observer—justifies K. for excepting to the jurisdiction of the Committee—scans Mr. C's. conduct with much severity—states that Mr. C. "labored night and day to transfer all the votes he could to Mr. Adams; these were mostly given against the known wishes of his constituents; and that for this hazardous and anti-republican operation Mr. C. has received the office of Secretary of State."

It is not necessary for us to republish the whole letter of Mr. Ingham. Having published Mr. Clay's in relation to Mr. I. we could not say less of his reply.

A Professor of Humanity, at one of the Colleges of "*Auld Reekie,*" had a pupil, whom he deemed stupid, and upon whom, as was his custom, he exercised his caustic pedantry. "Pray," said he to his unfortunate pupil, in his usual supercilious way, "Can you tell me how long a man can live without brains?" "*How old are ye yoursel, Professor?*" was the unexpected and prompt reply.

The Biter Bit.—A cunning thief secreted himself in a store on Peabody's wharf on Wednesday, and was locked in when the store was closed. Having succeeded thus far so happily, he had only to wait till the stillness of the night should afford him an opportunity to accomplish his design. It appears that he broke open the desk of the compting room, and finding 30 or 40 round dollars, was probably satisfied with committing no further depredations; then he had only to unhasp a door and walk off at his leisure, which he did, without disturbing even the watchmen. He has probably discovered before this that the dollars are all counterfeit!—*Salem Gaz.*

Anecdote.—A certain baron had a son, who at the age of eleven or twelve years, rose to the rank of Major. One morning his mother hearing a noise in the nursery, rang the bell to know the cause of it. 'It is only,' said the servant, 'the Major *crying* for his porridge!'

Anecdote.—A gentleman from Boston, on a visit to his friend in the country, speaking of the times, observed that his wife had lately expended fifty dollars for a habit; his friend replied, 'here in the country, we don't allow our wives to get *into such habits!*'

GENERAL LAFAYE

About 6 o'clock in the evening of April, the signal guns announced ORLEANS, the arrival of the "Nation" in the river; and a hundred guns in the public Square that the good LAFAYETTE was the city. The General slept steamboat, and landed, on the at Gen. Montmomery's seat, escorted to town. His visit to will possess, for LAFAYETTE, the dation that he will be there sense, among his countrymen by birth and in tongue, Americ tion and in heart. We anticip sure the perusal of the detailed his reception, by the worthy People of that state.—*Nat. Int.*

New Orleans

On Tuesday evening a splen given in honor of General La never saw, in this city, a more brilliant assembly. More than persons were present. The Ge by his attentive politeness, to much he was flattered with the met with. On Wednesday eve lic square was illuminated. arch and the rows of trees were thousands of lamps, and a view the levee, terminated by the daz ance of the Cathedral and City the whole scene an appearance ment.

On the 15th General LAFAYE from our city. He proceeds to the steam boat Natchez, and the to Nashville. On leaving the city companied by a vast concourse who greeted in sighs a last fare Friend of their Fathers, and de fender of their country.

DREADFUL STEAM BOAT AC

About 2 o'clock on the morning of April, about ten miles below N boiler of the Teche burst, by men were killed, and several oth more or less severely, and the boat and, with her cargo of cotton, e sumed.

Mr. Miles, of Kentucky, who scalded, had reached New Orleans the following particulars: The Natchez landing after dark on evening, with 65 or 70 passenger whom came on board at the mo departure, and were unknown t Having proceeded about ten miles proved so dark and hazy that C bell concluded to lay by. About the steam having been raised, and stant of getting under weigh, the with tremendous explosion; eve board was extinguished, and all thrown off. In the scene of con ensued, a cry was made that the on fire in her bow. Mr. Miles inf anxious to ascertain the truth of th ed forward, and fell eleven feet thr the hatchways, where his foot w in the hot water, and where he perished from excessive heat, immediate exertions of the crew w out with ropes. By this time the gan to ascend, and each one ma to save himself. Those who co on board the yawl (which made to the shore) threw over cotton b which they floated until her return short time all the survivors were c the shore.

But the extent of the calamity h arrived. The steamboat Washingt ter passing up and being hailed, how boat load of survivors, supposed to 18 in number, their names unkno informant, who attempted to get on were accidentally upset and drowne

There were from 450 to 500 bales on board the Teche, when she left We cannot but feel, says the Lou vertiser, a deep sympathy for this misfortunes of Captain Campbell, commander and part owner of the

Philadelphia

Another Steam Boat Burnt.—O morning, about 2 o'clock, the Steam bemarle, lying at Arch street wharf covered to be on fire—exertions to prevent the progress of the dev ment—but all in vain. She was t Island and burnt to the water's e parations were making for a trip t Patch and Salem, when the fire wa tally communicated to the boat.

Shipwreck.—The packet ship Capt. Monroe, which sailed from N on Wednesday last for Charlest ashore, in a thick fog, on Thursday eight miles north of Barnegat, and pieces. The passengers and crew saved—cargo drifted to sea and along the shore.

Rapid Travelling.—The distance adelphia to Natchez is nearly 2,50 A few days since a gentleman a Philadelphia, by the ordinary ro lines of boats and carriages, in nine from Natchez. The strength of rent which the boat had to overco Mississippi and Ohio, is not less t miles an hour.—*Dem. Press.*

The Exchange Line from Phil to New-York, performed the dis Wednesday last in less than *ten h*

The new steam-boat Trenton, on day, went from Philadelphia to B distance of twenty miles, in *one twenty minutes*—The swiftest sailing cord.

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, ex

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

RSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1825.

pring Term of the Superior Court of and county was opened in this town day last—Judge Daniel presiding. een engaged, as yet, on the civil We learn that there are no State much importance.

the season of comparative dullness mmercial world, we shall occasion- the list of prices current, as we do merely noting the variations from s of the preceding week, and refer- eader to the former paper for the pri- rally.

65 to 70 cents: Molasses, 35 to 40; on 70 to 75. Cotton, of which con- lots have come in, remains at from cents.

General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, nited States Army, arrived in this Sunday morning last, and left on the morning, on a tour of inspection, stand, of the military posts in the States.

eeting of the Board of Internal Im- nts, appointed to be held in this town 0th inst. has been postponed to Mon- 15th of next month.

Fire—We understand that no dan- prehended from the case of this dis- Wilmington: that it is confined, and to remain so, to the individual who t there from Charleston.

Benjamin H. Talbot proposes to pub- eekly newspaper in the town of Wil- N. C. to be entitled "The North Reporter, and Wilmington Marine It is proposed to publish the first on the 4th day of July next, on a not less size than super-royal, with e, at $3 50 per annum. A subscrip- er has been left at this office. ospectus has also been transmitted to daily and a tri-weekly paper in the Petersburg, the title of the one to be orning Advertiser," and of the other tersburg Gazette;" to be published n Du-Val and Thos. A. Williams, on m sheet, the daily paper at $5, and eekly at $3 per annum.

ference to an advertisement from the y Department, published in a suc- column, it will be seen that the Ele- tions Loan of 1812 will be paid off st day of October next; no small to the already abundant capital of ntry.

mer was given to William H. Craw- e Secretary of the Treasury, by his itizens of Lexington, Georgia, on the . The toast given by Mr. C. was, present Administration—let it be by its measures."

citizens of Pendleton, S. C. gave a complimentary to Mr. Calhoun, Vice t of the United States, on the 26th hen a toast had been drank to the e delivered a patriotic speech, and Education, Election, and the Press— e of freemen, and the dread of ty-

n has been arrested in the neighbor- Harper's Ferry, Va. who, says the rs of that place, is almost beyond a ity of a robbery, and, from his per- n of mind, contradictory stories, &c. ongly suspected that he is the mur- Miss Cunningham. After examina- was committed to jail.

Richmond Constitutional Whig in- s that, between the first Jan. last and March,) 150,624 newspapers were n the city of Richmond; of which are taken within the state, and the ng 28,128 in different sections of the States. The increase in the number s sent within the last quarter is 6,990. ers received in exchange by differ- ating establishments, amount to The weight of these papers, estima- y paper to weigh after the impres- ible as much as before, which is experiment to be very nearly cor- 27 tons.—*War. Rep.*

believe we do not underrate the num- , we suppose that not more than newspapers were printed in the whole North Carolina, during the period of eeks above mentioned. How shall unt for the smallness of this number? ly, by asserting that there is a want ny taste, or a listness unconcern in s and politics of the day. We must or a thought so unjust to the enlight- ople of North Carolina. We have no alternative, then, but to look to ourselves, and ask, is it not because there is a "plentiful lack" of ability in the conduct of our presses? It may be so, but when the few following facts are considered, it will be admitted that we have good ground of excuse.

There are 15 newspaper establishments in the state, and, were encouragement held out, there would soon be double the number; but the truth is, that the patronage extended to those already in existence is so limited that not one of the Editors, we believe, can devote any considerable portion of time to his editorial labors. Those of them who have the means, (and they, "like angel visits, are few and far between,") engage in some lucrative business, in addition to that of printing; and those who have not the means, are, without a single exception, we believe, under the necessity of toiling in the typographical department of their offices, and, of course, cannot attend as they ought to their editorial duties. Who can wonder, if, under such circumstances, our presses are not conducted with ability?

We are not in the habit of complaining, and we have little inclination to do so now; but the character of the State depends, in no small degree, on the character of its Presses, and we would gladly see inducements held out to men of talents, to employ them in a way of all others promising most to promote the civilization and enlightening of mankind.

The following paragraph, from the National Journal of the 23d ult. expresses so well our views concerning the publication of accounts of horrid murders, suicides, robberies, &c. that we copy it, to explain to our readers why we have not filled our columns with the sickening details of crime. There are, however, some cases in which we have felt it our duty to publish such accounts, such, for instance, as the murder of Mr. Baker, in Kentucky, and the more recent murder of Miss Cunningham, in Maryland, because, in these instances, an unusual degree of notoriety was given to the crimes, and, there being no circumstance to palliate their enormity, the probable effect on the mind would be to inspire an aversion, not only to this but to all species of crime. We should also be under obligation to publish accounts of murders, &c. in this and the adjoining counties, if any such were to come to our knowledge; but we have pleasure in stating, that we do not remember to have heard of the commission of one such crime within this or any of the neighboring counties since we have conducted this journal; a fact particularly creditable to the population of this section of the State, while almost every paper that we receive has more or less of its columns taken up with such matter.

We have seen with much regret the columns of the great mass of newspapers which have recently come to hand, filled with details of murders which must excite the deepest abhorrence in every well-regulated mind. If we were inclined to copy into our Journal these melancholy instances of human depravity, the variety of more important matter which is always accumulating on our desk would be sufficient to prevent us. We are of opinion, however, that the republication of these atrocities is to pamper a morbid taste, and to gratify a feverish curiosity, at the risk of some injury to the moral structure of society. The oftener these details are given in the public prints, the more familiar does the reader become with the character of the crime; the causes in which it originated; and the circumstances attending it. This familiarity has an inevitable tendency to lessen the dread and horror which it is proper that crime should produce on the feelings. We are led insensibly to mark degrees of atrocity, to draw comparisons between one murder and another, and thus to become the virtual apologists of crime. In a legal view, we admit that grades of punishment should exist, and that the penalty should be adjudged with reference to the circumstances which attend the commission of the offence. But that stern and severe morality which is the cement and security of society, can know no "lights and shadows" in crimes which not merely endanger the social compact, but tend to root out society altogether. It must turn a rigid and unrelenting front to every degree of atrocity of this character. The instant it admits extenuation, it opens the way for justification; and the moment it admits that the sacrifice of human life, under any circumstances, at the instigation of individual anger or revenge, may be justified, that moment the moral power which sustains communities is weakened, and outrage assumes a bolder and more dangerous attitude. Every thing which appears like giving notoriety to such offences, it seems to us desirable to avoid. Publication is, in fact, to expose the infirmity of the nature in which we participate—it is to lay open the disgusting charnel house of the human passions to the eye of a miserable and licentious curiosity, as if we were fearful lest any of its loathsomeness should be undiscovered. Let the secresy which the imagination always connects with the perpetration of murder, accompany the crime throughout to its punishment. Where the publication of facts, indeed, is necessary to the detection of the malefactor, an exception is to be made. But, in every other case, it would be well to avoid every thing like notoriety, the tendency of which is frequently to make the offender an object of public curiosity, and even of public sympathy, when the true interests of society require that he should atone for his guilt, under every circumstance of ignominy and execration. To-day, for the first time since the commencement of our paper, a murder committed in the United States is noticed in our columns.—*Nat. Journal.*

John Giles, Esq. we are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent this (the 10th) District, composed of the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Randolph and Chatham, in the next Congress of the United States.

Western Carolinian.

Wilmington, May 4.

A fire broke out yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, at the upper end of the town, in a smoke house occupied by Mr. James Usher.—About 900 pieces of bacon were hung up during Monday; and it is more than probable that the fire was occasioned by some of the meat falling among chips intended to make a smoke. Happily for the inhabitants, there was but little wind at the time.—*Rec.*

We understand that an attempt was made to fire the town of Wilmington on Saturday last, about 1 o'clock, P. M. The fire was placed in the warehouse of Robert W. Brown, Esq. where it had made considerable progress before it was discovered. By the great exertions of the citizens, it was prevented from destroying any property, except goods to the amount of a few hundred dollars. A negro has been committed to jail, suspected of being the incendiary.

Milledgeville, May 3.

As our paper was going to press, *Chilly McIntosh* arrived in town, and brought the intelligence that the Indians had killed Gen. McIntosh and the Chief of the Coweta Towns. The houses of the former were burnt and his cattle and slaves driven off. It is stated that about 400 of the Indians are under arms.—*Geo. Journal.*

Washington, May 2.

We understand that all the Foreign Ministers and Charges d'Affairs of Foreign Governments, near that of the United States, have presented congratulations to the President on the occasion of his recent election. On Tuesday last, Mr. Addington, Charge d'Affairs from Great Britain, at an interview requested by him for that purpose, presented those of his Government, by its special direction.—*Nat. Int.*

Washington, May 4, 1825.

The Court of Inquiry for the investigation of the conduct of Comm. PORTER on the Foxardo Affair, &c. convened at the Navy Yard in this city on Monday last, present Comm. CHAUNCEY, Capt. CRANE, and Capt. READ.

It is understood that Commodore PORTER took exception to the composition of the Court, on the ground that a majority of the Members were officers junior to himself. This exception, being referred to the Secretary of the Navy, was overruled by him on the ground that the time for making this objection had passed.

The Court yesterday commenced the examination of witnesses (officers of the Navy, of course) many of whom are attending this investigation. Among them are Capt. CASSIN, Capt. DALLAS, and Capt. FINCH.

Nat. Int.

We are informed that we did not exactly understand, and of course did not accurately state, the ground on which the exception taken by Comm. Porter to the Court of Inquiry now sitting in this city, was overruled by the Secretary of the Navy. The letter of the Secretary to the Court stated, that, as far as the Secretary could be called upon for an opinion on that question, Comm. P. ought to have made his application to him at an earlier day, but that the opinion of the Department, as to the legality of the manner in which the Court was composed, had been expressed in the very act which created and convened the Court, and that nothing was discovered in the argument of Comm. P. to change the opinion. The act of the Department was placed, therefore, on the ground of its legality, by the Secretary, and not on the ground of time in taking the exception, that circumstance being incidentally introduced into his letter. Our information was obtained in current conversation, and was inaccurate only from not being as fully stated as it might have been.—*Nat. Int. May 5.*

New British Minister.—The New York Albion mentions the appointment of Mr. Charles Robert Vaughan, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this country. It was lately mentioned in the Paris papers that Mr. Vaughan had passed through that city on his return to England from Switzerland, where he has been for the last two or three years in the capacity of Minister. He is a young man under forty years of age, of distinguished talents, a fine scholar, and of great moral worth. He went to Spain in 1809, and soon after published a very interesting account of the seige of Saragossa. When Sir Henry Wellesley was appointed Ambassador to the Constitutional Government of Spain at Seville, Mr. Vaughan was appointed his Secretary, and he remained in that station until 1818, when Sir Henry went for six or eight months to England, during which time Mr. Vaughan acted in the capacity of Minister. He was afterwards, in 1820, appointed Secretary to the Embassy in France, and in 1822 or 1823, Minister to Switzerland.—*Bost. D. Adv.*

Back Again.—We understand, says the Boston Courier, that the Journeymen house-carpenters and masons have generally returned to their employers, and have resumed their labour on the same conditions as formerly.

Nashville, April 15.

General Jackson and family, reached his residence in this county on Wednesday evening last. The health of the General is good, and that of Mrs. Jackson much improved.—He is to dine with the citizens of Nashville and its vicinity on to-morrow. Preparations are in train for his reception and entertainment equal, if not more spendid, than welcomed his return from Orleans in 1815.

Valuable Cargo.—The ship *Shenandoah*, which cleared on the 2d inst. for Liverpool, has a cargo of 1196 bales Upland and 140 do. Sea Island Cotton, weighing 408,082 lbs. valued at $123,316 14 cts. which is the most valuable exported this season to Liverpool.

Charles. Pat.

Literary Premium.—The proprietors of "The New-York Mirror & Ladies Literary Gazette," offer a premium of fifty dollars to the author of the best PROSE ESSAY, to occupy not less than one nor more than three pages of the Mirror, and to be forwarded to Messrs. Hopkins & Morris, No. 9 Nassau-st. before the first of August.

The following gentlemen compose the committee:—Rev. H. Cumming, D. D., Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles King, James K. Paulding, Hugh Maxwell, Johnston Verplanck, Joseph D. Fay, William Coleman, F. G. Halleck, James Cooper, Henry D. Sedgwick, Anthony Bleecker, G. A. Worth, M. M. Noah, Nathaniel H. Carter, W. H. Maxwell, Thos. W. Clerk, & Sam'l Woodworth.

Decency!—In the town of Union, Illinois, the citizens fastened the effigy of Mr. Cook, their Representative, to a whipping post, *scourged it, hung it, shot it, and burnt it.*

A substantial Jury.—The twenty-two gentlemen who composed a late Grand Jury of Hancock county, in Georgia, average two hundred nine and a half pounds each.

Clearing Out.—Some little excitement was produced in our city a few days since by the failure of an English-Goods-Dealer in Washington street, by the name of Vincett. He had been doing business extensively in the *retail line*, and made a dash among the *respectables*. When it was ascertained that he had *stopped payment*, his store was opened by one of his creditors. The shelves appeared to be well stored with *drapery*, and *mercery*, and *hosiery*, and the desponding creditor began to feel quite elated with the prospect before him. On examination, it appeared that every supposed package of *dry goods* was but a package of some worthless trumpery, nicely arranged on shelves to make up a show. One of the disconsolate, *shaved* by this *shaver*, brought us down one of these sham packages as a specimen. It *represents* a bundle of *stockings;* and contains only *sawdust*. Mr. Vincett is an emigrant from the fast anchored isle, and has probably returned to one of the "three glorious kingdoms" to publish his travels in the United States. We look with some anxiety for the review of his book in the Quarterly of Mr. Gifford.

Boston Galaxy.

An intelligent farmer of this town has communicated to us, what, he says, is an effectual remedy against injury to horses and cattle which may have eaten too much grain. It is simply to administer a pint of melted hog's lard, as soon as the fact is discovered. He says he has tried the experiment a number of times, and always with the same effect.—*Norridgewock Jour.*

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

ARRIVED—On the 9th, Steam boat Henrietta, with 40 boxes and 19 trunks, dry goods, &c.; 18 bbls. ale, &c.; 6 hhds. sugar, 21 pieces steel, 2 hhds. 5 casks, 31 bundles, sundries.

Tow boat Jackson, with 879 bushels salt, 40 crates and 14 casks; and 5 passengers.

DEPARTED—Steam boat Henrietta, with 116 bbls. flour; 17 bales cotton, &c. and 10 passengers.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Brig North Carolina, Hallett, from New York, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Ames, from Charleston.

Schr. Defiance, Somers, from New York.

Schr. Industry, ——— from New Haven,

Schr. Four Sisters, Spurl, from New York.

CLEARED,

Brig Mary, Vinson, for Martinique, by Lazarus & Whitemarsh.

Brig Lady Richmond, Theobald, for New York, by E. Dickinson.

Brig President Manning, Grafton, for New York.

Brig Columbia, Barrett, for Hayti, by E. Dickinson.

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, for Charleston.

Schr. Columbus, Nichols, for Porto Rico, by J. Usher.

Schr. Golden Age, Ellis, for Hayti, by Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Catharine & Eliza, Anderson, for St. Augustine.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—Arrived this forenoon, schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, from Wilmington, 1 day; sloop Fair Haven, Johnson, from do. 1 day; sloop Niantic, Way, from do. 2 days.

May 5—Cleared, schr. Quero, Smith, Wilmington.

May 6.—Went to sea yesterday, sloop Niantic, Way, for Wilmington.

In the sloop James Monroe, 5 days from Nassau, N. P. came passengers Mr. W. Raser, lady, child, and servant, and capt Drayton, late of the brig Reindeer, of N. York, 8 days from Wilmington, N. C. for Kingston, Jam., cast away on the morning of the 7th ult. on the southeast point of Little Heneagua—vessel and cargo (consisting of staves and shingles) entirely lost; crew saved. [A Nassau paper states that part of the cargo had been saved.]

NEW YORK, April 26.—Below, schr. Rachel, from Wilmington.

April 27.—Cleared, sloop Decatur, Hart, for Wilmington. Arrived last evening, brig Joseph, Pratt, 7 days from Wilmington.

April 28.—Arrived last evening, sloop Leopard, Hart, 6 days from Wilmington, bound to N. Haven; sloop Cashier, Darling, 6 days from do.

April 29.—Arrived last evening, schr. N. Orleans, Stubbs, from Wilmington, 7 days; schr. Byron, Beardsley, from do. 4 days; schr. Jane Ann, Colley, from do. 5 days; sloop Guide, Gerard, from do.

May 3—Cleared, sch. Cecilia, Fuller, Wilmington.

May 4—Cleared, Schr. Jane Ann, Colley, Wilmington.

BOSTON, April 24.—Arrived yesterday, sch. Midas, Weeks, from Wilmington.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 27—Arrived, schr. American, Wilmington, N. C. for St. Johns.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 21st ult. in Sandwich, (Mass.) by the Rev. Mr. Hunn, Weston R. Gales, Esq. of Raleigh, junior Editor of the Register, to Miss L. S. Freeman, daughter of the Hon. Nathaniel Freeman, of the former place.

In Cheraw, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. N. R. Morgan, Maj. John Jennings, to Miss Eliza B. Jennings, all of that place.

DIED,

On the 4th inst. at his residence, after an extreme illness of a few days only, Captain John Green, of Warren county.

Just received, and for sale,

A Light, Northern built *COACHEE.*

C. & P. MALLETT.

May 10, 1825—14.6t

To Rent,

A Convenient *DWELLING HOUSE*, near the Methodist Church, late in the occupancy of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy.

C. & P. MALLETT.

May 10—14 6t

Dissolution.

THE concern of Hinton & Brame, of this place, is dissolved by limitation and consent. All persons indebted to the same in the state of N. Carolina, are requested to settle with Mr. Edward Watkins, or his agent, and those indebted in this state to pay to John Hinton, who is authorized to grant discharges.

JOHN HINTON,
S. C. BRAME,
By his attorney, JOHN HINTON.

Petersburg, 15th April, 1825.—14-3t.

THE Mercantile Concern of James Townes & Co. which existed in this place, expired some time ago, and has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES TOWNES,
JOHN HINTON,
S. C. BRAME.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1825.—14-3t.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on the first day of October next, the principal of the six per cent Stock of the United States, created under the authority of an act of Congress entitled "An Act authorising a Loan for a sum not exceeding Eleven Millions of Dollars," approved on the 14th March, 1812, together with the interest then due thereon, will be paid to the Proprietors of said Stock or to their Attorneys duly authorised, at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, and at the several Loan Offices on the Books of which any portion of said Stock may stand.

A surrender of the Certificate will be required at the time of payment, and the interest on said Stock will cease and determine from and after the 30th day of September.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

May 11, 1825.—14-tS30.

The Whole in One Day!

THE drawing of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY of Maryland, No. 4, will take place and be completed in the City of Baltimore on the 18th of THIS MONTH (May)—ALL IN ONE DAY.

The Capitals are,

$20,000—$10,00—$5,000,

Besides 1,000's—500's, &c. &c. and *Not One Blank to a Prize!* and will be drawn by *an improved and entirely new mode*, whereby the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares MUST draw at least one prize, and in the same proportion for a greater number.

Whole Tickets only Five Dollars,

Halves 2 50—*Quarters* 1 25—*Eighths* 62 *cents.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE-OFFICE,
No. 114, *Market-st. Baltimore.*

Where in the four last State Lotteries were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 DOLLS.—$40,000—2 of $20,000—2 of $10,000—besides no less than 12 Capitals of $5,000 each, and where *more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.*

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, May 4.—1t.

Notice.

THE Subscribers will sell, on the 10th day of May, Tuesday of Cumberland Superior Court, by virtue of a Deed of Assignment executed to the undersigned by Duncan M'Coll, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1825, for certain purposes therein mentioned, the following property: 3 Negro SLAVES, Bellow, Cherry, and William, the Household and Kitchen Furniture of said M'Coll, the Lot and Improvements whereon he now resides, two Milch Cows, a number and variety of ready-made Cloathes and Shoes, Leather, Shoemakers' Lasts, &c.

The sale of the Negroes and Land will take place at the Town House, at 12 o'clock. The Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cloathes, Shoes, &c. at the Auction Store. *Terms at Sale.*

D. STEPHENSON, } *Assignees.*
M. RYBURN, }
WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

Postponement.

THE sale of the above property, advertised to take place on the 6th inst. is Postponed until Tuesday the 17th of this month, when it will positively take place.

May 10, 1825.

Ranaway

FROM my plantation, in October last, my negro man, JACOB, about 30 or 35 years of age, five feet, nine or ten inches high, large made and well proportioned, dark complexion, down look when spoken to, and very easy and mild in answering any question that is asked. I have no question but that he will disown his name, as well as that of his owner's. There is not much doubt existing in my mind, that he is in some Jail now. Therefore all Jailors are solicited to attend to this advertisement, and be particular in examining those whom they have in custody. The fellow has a notable foot—a foot nearly twelve inches in length, and nearly all the way one width, very slim, and the bottom very flat. He had on when he left me a suit of coarse homespun clothes and a round jacket and pantaloons of Russia Duck.

Any information by letter may be directed to C. J. Lide, Cheraw, S. C.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Cheraw, May 10, 1825—14-3t

Notice.

ON or about the 8th of February last, I gave my note, to Mr. James Jenkins, of North Carolina, for the sum of *Seventy-five Dollars*, payable the first of January next; but, at his request, and to accommodate him, I paid the amount the next day, in the presence of witnesses, but forgot to take the note. Therefore I do hereby forwarn the said Jenkins from selling or disposing of said note, and caution the public from buying the same, as I am determined not to pay it any more.

THOMAS LISTER.

Marlborough District, S. C. May 7, 1825.—14-4t.

POETRY.

FROM BYRON'S HEBREW MELODIES.

I saw thee weep—the big bright tear
Came o'er that eye of blue;
And then methought it did appear
A violet dropping dew;
I saw thee smile—the sapphire's blaze
Beside thee ceased to shine;
It could not match the living rays
That fill'd that glance of thine.

As clouds from yonder sun receive
A deep and mellow dye,
Which scarce the shade of coming eve
Can banish from the sky,
Those smiles unto the moodiest mind
Their own pure joy impart;
Their sunshine leaves a glow behind
That lightens o'er the heart.

MY ONLY HOME.

To the tune of "Allan Water."

Fare thee well, dear land, forever!
Fate drives me from thy shore;
But though I leave thee, never
To behold thee more,
Yet still, where'er I wander,
My heart remains with thee—
No change can tear asunder
Ties so dear to me.

Other skies may shine more clearly
On richer, greener plains;
But none, whose light so dearly
In my bosom reigns,
Can e'er be found to make me,
Wherever I may roam,
Forget thee or forsake thee,
Thee, my only home!

VERBATIM FROM BOILEAU.

Once (says an author, where I need not say)
Two travellers found an oyster in their way:
Both fierce, both hungry, the dispute grew strong,
While, scale in hand, dame Justice pass'd along.
Before her each with clamor pleads the laws,
Explain'd the matter, and would win the cause.
Dame Justice, weighing long the doubtful right,
Takes, opens, swallows it before their sight.
The cause of strife remov'd so rarely well,
"There take (says justice) take ye each a shell.
We thrive at Westminster on fools like you:
'Twas a fat oyster—live in peace—Adieu."

Lost.

IN this Town, on Tuesday the 19th inst. 90 Dollars, all in 10 Dollar Bills, mostly of the Bank of Newbern.—Any person who will give such information as will enable the subscriber to regain the whole or any part of said amount, shall be liberally rewarded. EVANDER M'IVER.

Fayetteville, April 27—3t

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained from the County Court of Cumberland, Letters of Administration on the estate of Rachael Williams, dec'd, hereby gives notice, to all those who are indebted to said deceased, to make payment. All those to whom said deceased is indebted are requested to render a statement of their claims to the subscriber for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*

April 19, 1825.—12-6t

Notice.

WHEREAS HINTON & BRAME, of the town of Petersburg, and State of Virginia, have conveyed to me in Trust, for purposes therein specified, all their property in the State of North Carolina, as well as all debts due them in said State: I earnestly request all persons indebted to the said concern to come forward and pay their respective balances to me or my agent John Hinton, who is fully authorised to settle all accounts, and receipt for any moneys received by him. Further indulgence cannot be given, as the situation of the concern requires its immediate close.

EDWARD WATKINS, *Trustee.*

Petersburg, 15th March, 1825.—12-3tpd.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Stockholders, at their Annual Meeting, A. D. 1823, *Notice is hereby Given*, that the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 3d day of June next; at which time the presence of the proprietors, or their representatives, is requested.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, April 20—11-tf

Bank Business.

PERSONS living at a distance, having business to transact with either of the Banks in this place, may have it promptly attended to, on reasonable terms, by applying to BEVERLY ROSE.

Fayetteville, April 20th, 1825.—11-6w

Eighty Dollars Reward.

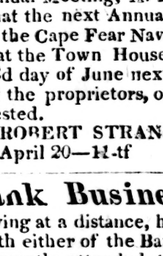
FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823. with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
392tf *with the Will annex'd.*

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership of the Subscribers, under the firm of Stuart, Birdsall, & Co. in this place, and Stephen Birdsall & Co. Raleigh, expired on the 25th inst. All persons having demands against them will please present the same for settlement, and those indebted, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same, with either of the subscribers.

CHARLES STUART,
J. BIRDSALL,
S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1825.—12-4w

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership, and will transact business in this place under the firm of J. & S. Birdsall—and of S. Birdsall, at Raleigh.

J. BIRDSALL
S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1825.—12-4t.

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

ARE now opening, in the store of the late Duncan M'Leran, on market square, *a handsome assortment of*

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

just received from New York, to which they invite the attention of their friends and purchasers in general, being determined to sell for cash, and on the lowest terms.

J. & S. B. will keep constantly a supply of the *best WINES and other LIQUORS*, warranted Genuine.

April 28, 1825.—12-tf.

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases LEGHORN and STRAW BONNETS
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons

And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and

for Sale low, by E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For sale by J. HUSKE.

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4—74*

Just Received,

100 Kegs Dupont's POWDER,
For Sale by
CHARLES STUART.

Fayetteville, April 20—11-tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality (warranted genuine.)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

50 Bags COFFEE,
30 Casks Nails,
20 Crates Crockery, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina,
And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

For Sale,

11 hhds. Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
1500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 Sacks Liverpool ditto,
70 bbls. Mackrel, No. 2 & 3
10 do. N. E. Rum,
474 Spanish Hides.

by ANGUS TAYLOR.

March 16, 1825.—6-tf

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS*, which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

100 Casks of Unslacked *LIME*,
For Sale by JNO. HUSKE.

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gauze do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8-tf

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

For Sale,

20 hhds. of molasses.
30 bbls. N. E. Rum.
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.—8

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3.—51tf.

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30—383tf.

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.

JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette:

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18 381tf

Molasses.

LANDING from the Flat Warwick, 24 hhds. *Prime retailing MOLASSES*, in fine order.

IN STORE,

New England Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy and Gin.—Also, Ten hhds. prime New-Orleans SUGAR.

For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

April12, 1825—10-tf

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers; plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd. loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 or casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

Lands for Sale.

TO close the business, and settle with the heirs of Col. Hector M'Alister, dec'd, the executors will, on the 8th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, offer for sale, on a credit of six months, the following LANDS, belonging to the estate of said dec'd.

235¼ acres of Swamp Lands, joining Alexander M'Alister's, Thomas Murphy's, and Mrs. Gilmore's lines.

300 acres of Piney Woods Lands, joining Alex'r. M'Alister's, Tho's. Murphy's and Mrs. Armstrong's lines.

6 or 8 acres, joining the Swamp Lands.

Any person desirous of viewing the Lands previous to the sale, on application to either of the executors will be shewn the same. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

CHARLES M'ALISTER,
DUNCAN M'NEILL,
Executors.

Cumberland county, April 16, 1825—11 tds.

THE subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of Money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

County Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons holding claims of any and every description, by ticket, order, or otherwise however, against the county of Cumberland, that they be and appear at the Court House at any day from Monday, 28th of March, to Saturday, 28th of May, 1825, both inclusive, and produce to the Clerk of the County Court such their evidences of debt, in order that he may make a list and record thereof, for the information of the Court, and to the end they may take steps for the payment thereof, as the means of the county may and will permit.

By Order.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

March 17.—6-tt.

YATES & M'INTYRE

Have established an Agency in Fayetteville for the sale of Tickets in the

North-Carolina Lottery,

(For the benefit of Oxford Academy,)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh, the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$ 10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7,800	4	31,200
8,760 Prizes.		$ 79,170
15,600 Blanks.		
24,360 Tickets,		$ 79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, $ 4
Half do. 2
Quarter do. 1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least 13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

☞ Orders, inclosing the cash or prizes, as above, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to J. MAC RAE, *Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, Fayetteville, N. C.*

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Quantico Canal Lottery, of Virginia—6th Class.

To be drawn on Wednesday, 8th June next,
And completed in a few minutes.

SCHEME:

1	$10,000	$10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7,800	4	31,200
8,760 Prizes.		$79,170
15,600 Blanks.		
24,360 Tickets, at $3 25,		$79,170

Whole Tickets $4—Half $2—Quarter $1.

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had the same rate.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above brilliant Lottery, will be received at

The Post-Office, Fayetteville.

Feb. 17—2-tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
5	500	2,500
10	100	1,000
20	50	1,000
100	10	1,000
1,500	5	7,500
1,639 Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361 Blanks,		
4,000 Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
JAMES RAINEY,
ARCHIMEDES DONOHO,
JOHN R. CLARK,
THOMAS L. STEVENS,
SAMUEL WATKINS,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8.

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

Lands for Sale.

On the 24th day of May, 18

IN the town of Elizabeth, Bladen co. LANDS of the late Gen. Thomas on Cape-Fear river and Baker's creek, ty, will be Sold, without reserve, in lots and parcels:

The first lot to embrace one parcel dred acres, lying on the river and Bak joining the lands of Brown, Dr. John others—and another tract of one twenty-seven acres, purchased of R This body of land has about 150 acr and on the premises are a comfort House, and an excellent mill seat, wi Grist Mill.

The second lot will consist of 350 ac ed of George Knowles, fronting on th adjoining the lands of Major John G tract there are about forty acres of with a log Dwelling House.

The third lot, 640 acres, lying on t Baker's creek, adjoining Lewis, Bry

The fourth lot, 640 acres, adjoining

The fifth lot, 340 acres, adjoining t Bryan's land.

☞ The above Lands will be sold one half the purchase money to be piration of two years from the day of sa half in three years from the day of sa est from the date. Bonds, with appro and a mortgage on the premises, will

Persons wishing either to purchase for themselves, or to speculate in la bly do well to attend the above sale, ty will *absolutely* be sold, for *whatever* offered for it.

WM. B. MEARE
JAMES ALVES
JOHN WALKE
JOSHUA W G
THOMAS O

Wilmington, April 12, 1825.—11-

Museum

Of Foreign Literature and

E. J. HALE will receive subscrip above work, on the terms stated

Terms of Publication.—The Muse by E. LITTELL, Philadelphia. A num every month, and the subscription pri lars a year, payable in advance.

It will be sent free of postage to ever *so long as he continues to pay in advance.*

The Museum began in July, 1822, back numbers may be obtained on the ditions.

TREASURY DEPARTM
March 14, 18

WHEREAS, on the 3d of Mar a law was passed by the Co the United States, of which the 3d 5th sections are in the words follo

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, T scription to the amount of twelve mil lars, of the six per cent. stock of the ten hundred and thirteen, be, and the same proposed; for which purpose books sh at the Treasury of the United States, several loan offices, on the first day of to continue open until the first day thereafter, for such parts of the above description of stock as shall, on the day tion, stand on the books of the Treas those of the several loan offices, respect subscription shall be effected by a tra United States, in the manner provided by transfers, of the credit or credits stan said books, and by a surrender of the of the stock so subscribed: Provided, T scription by such transfer of stock shall ered as part of the said twelve millions authorized to be borrowed by the firs this act.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, T whole or any part of any sum which subscribed, credits shall be entered to tive subscribers, who shall be entitled cate or certificates purporting that the owe to the holder or holders thereof, their assigns, a sum to be expressed the to the amount of the principal stock bed, bearing an interest not exceeding half per centum per annum, payable qua the thirty first day of December, one eight hundred and twenty five; transfer same manner as is provided by law for of the stock subscribed, and subject to at the pleasure of the United States, a half at any time after the thirty first day ber, one thousand eight hundred and and the remainder at any time after the day of December, one thousand eight h twenty nine: Provided, That no rem shall be made except for the whole amo new certificate; nor until after at least public notice of such intended reimburs it shall be the duty of the Secretary of to cause to be retransferred to the resp scribers the several sums by them sub yond the amount of the certificates of half per cent. stock issued to them resp

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That funds which have heretofore been, and pledged by law for the payment of the for the redemption and reimbursement which may be redeemed or reimburse of the provisions of this act, shall remain in like manner for the payment of the cruing on the stock created by reason of scription, and for the redemption or re of the principal of the same. And it duty of the commissioners of the sinki cause to be applied and paid, out of the yearly and every year, such sum and s be annually required to discharge the int ing on the stock which may be created this act. The said Commissioners are authorized to apply, from time to time, and sums out of the said fund, as they proper, towards redeeming, by purchase imbursement, in conformity with the pro this act, the principal of the said stock part of the annual sum of ten millions of ed by law in the said commissioners, as cessary and required for the above pur be and continue appropriated to the pay terest and redemption of the public debt whole of the stock which may be created provisions of this act, shall have been re reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby that books will be opened at the of the United States, and at the seve offices, on the first day of April n continue open until the first day of thereafter, for receiving subscri conformity with the provisions of law.

The subscriptions may be made proprietors of the stock, either or by their Attorneys duly aut subscribe and transfer it to the States.

Should subscriptions of said made to an amount exceeding t lions of dollars, a distribution of sum of twelve millions will be ma the subscribers, in proportion to subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. SOU
Acting Secretary of the T

Dec. 16 8-t30S.